

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 2, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

## SEVEN MILLION WOMEN WORK IN BRITAIN NOW

375,000 Filling Places of  
Men Who Have Been  
Called to War.

### MANY TRADES ARE TAUGHT TO THEM

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

LONDON, June 15.—It is estimated that the number of women now working in war and peace jobs exceeds 7,000,000. Nothing is more noticeable in the aspect of the streets than the disappearance of the youthful and middle aged civilian, and next month will probably see a marked diminution of even khaki clad youngsters. Then there will remain only the oldsters and weaklings.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become millers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and cap, in the powder shed, working twelve hour shifts on the motor buses or fashioning metal, timber and leather, carting, driving and distributing. Before the war it used to be said that every Jack had his trade. The same can now be said of every Jill.

Women in trousers are becoming more and more numerous, they are donning them in greater numbers every day. In order to cope with work where the skirt is found to be a hindrance. They do not dislike the change and it cannot be said to detract in any way from their native grace or carriage.

Napoleon Favored Trousers.

Napoleon, it seems, was a great believer in arraying women in masculine attire in time of war. "Dress does not make the man," says the proverb, but Napoleon found that it made the woman, and that putting her into trousers made a world of difference to her work and strength.

Reliable English opinion is inclined to encourage women to adopt masculine attire for what, after all, ought to be the main work, convinced that so dressed they will give as good an account of themselves as their ablest men.

Many thousands of women and girls are serving the nation as munition workers. The Ministry of Munitions considers every woman capable of doing the work of a man, placing the workers not only according to industry and local home but also with thought for the lives women have previously led. I am likely to lead after the war. Many of the women engaged in munition work are art students, musicians, embroiderers—girls who had been trained in the fine arts and hope to be again. Once drafted into a factory, the workers are specially looked after by the Ministry as to hours, accommodation and rate of payment. The average is \$5 a week as a minimum, and it is not unusual to earn \$15 to \$20 a week by piece work.

The Ministry of Munitions has established a very severe training course throughout the country, and at these centers learners are prepared for the lighter varieties of munition work. In the munition factories, which are now organized Air Department, munition workers are given a special insurance policy, and the establishments thousands of young women are now struggling with stacks of books, ledgers and official documents.

Employments for Women.

The withdrawal of so many men from all ages and the transformation of a large body of female labor from the large industries to munition making and various other avenues of employment, has led the Home Office and the Munitions Department to issue a series of pamphlets pointing out in detail the branches in which women can be employed. These pamphlets are being distributed in the factories to meet the introduction of female labor.

The industries and trades dealt with in this way so far are: china and earthenware, rubber, wool, cotton, woodworking, pottery, commercial color, paint, varnish, papermaking, bookbinding, heavy clothing and others.

The estimated number of females engaged in substitution of male labor is as follows:

Under this category the main increases are as follows:

Dec. 1914. Feb. 1915. April, 1915.

Engineering trades 29,243 117,735

Chemical trades 2,903 12,229

Textile trades 12,000 25,000

Food trades 2,000 5,000

Wood trades 2,000 5,000

Other trades 2,000 5,000

Total 45,146 169,969

These figures show a very marked increase in the number of women engaged in war work.

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## Commander of the German Fleet



VICE-ADMIRAL SCHEER.

This is the first picture of Vice-Admiral Reinhold Scheer, commander of the German high seas fleet, to be published in an American newspaper printed in English.

Vice-Admiral Scheer commanded the German main fleet in the recent battle between the Skagerrak and Horns Reef. He has been in his present position for about eight months.

He was made Vice-Admiral on December 9, 1915. From 1909 to 1911 he was chief of staff of the high seas fleet and for the succeeding two years held the office of Director of the Marine Department. He has been one of the most successful strategists and tacticians in the Kaiser's navy.

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## HOW FRANCE TRAINS ITS ARM AVIATORS

Science Now So Highly Specialized Series of Schools Is Necessary.

### MUCH TARGET PRACTICE

Special Correspondence to The Sun.

Paris, June 14.—There was a time when an aviator was expected to become an air fighter in much the same way as a boy is taught to swim by being thrown into deep water and expected to strike out to save himself from drowning. So the pilot had a quick first placed on his aeroplane and was turned loose into the air with the expectation that he would get as near as he could to an enemy aviator (an aviator is a military aviator) and shoot him down before being shot down himself. Even quite recently a member of the American escadrille now on duty around Verdun fired his machine gun at a German plane when he found an enemy aviator near him.

As a matter of fact, after firing his first shot (forty-seven shots) very rapidly, he dropped his second in trying to put it in place, received several bullets in his machine from his foe and was glad to move away at a good speed. This, however, was an exceptional case, as he had been allowed to receive the escadrille on his being sent to the front before he had been through shooting training.

The training that army pilots now undergo is a very different matter. It is a matter of fact, after firing his first shot (forty-seven shots) very rapidly, he dropped his second in trying to put it in place, received several bullets in his machine from his foe and was glad to move away at a good speed. This, however, was an exceptional case, as he had been allowed to receive the escadrille on his being sent to the front before he had been through shooting training.

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